lutions, presented by him on the 9th instant : Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be structed to inquire into the condition of the Navy of the United States, and into the quantity and condition of the naval supplies now on hand; and whether an increase of erally, into its capacity for defending our coast and our commerce, and for any service the exigencies of the country may probably require.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be

instructed to enquire into the condition of the national fortifications and their armaments, and whether other defensive works are necessary; and into the condition and quantity of the military supplies; and into the state of the means possessed by the government for the defence

Resolved, That the Committee on the Militia be instructed to inquire into the present condition of that great branch of the public service, and into the state of the militia laws; and that they be further instructed to report such changes in the existing system as will give more experience and efficiency to that arm of defence, and will place it in the best condition for protecting the country, should it be exposed to foreign invasion. Mr. Cass, in support of the resolutions, then rose and

MR. PRESIDENT : It is impossible to peruse the President's message, and to observe the progress of public

without being aware, that a crisis is fast approaching in erty of reading a portion of it. the intercourse between that country and ours, which demends the serious consideration, and may require the cordial and active co-operation of the whole American peospecting Oregon, if they have not reached a close, have, respecting the annexation of Texas. at any rate, reached a position almost equivalent to it.

fore suited to the advancing opinions of the age, and to the duties and feelings of Christian communities. But the duties and feelings of Christian communities are unfurnished. I do not know, but I fear that many control; and, on the other hand, the principle of monarchic-lateral duties and feelings of the control and the principle of monarchic-lateral duties and feelings of the principle of monarchic-lateral duties and feelings of the principle of monarchic-lateral duties are unfurnished. I do not know, but I fear that many control and the principle of monarchic-lateral duties are unfurnished. pute with England. There are obvious considerations, independent people upon this continent were an injury to independent people upon this continent were an injury to independent people upon this continent were an injury to independent people upon this continent were an injury to independent people upon this continent were an injury to independent people upon this continent were an injury to independent people upon this continent were an injury to independent people upon this continent were an injury to independent people upon this continent were an injury to independent people upon this continent were an injury to independent people upon this continent were an injury to independent people upon this continent were an injury to independent people upon this continent were an injury to independent people upon this continent were an injury to independent people upon this continent were an injury to independent people upon this continent were an injury to independent people upon this continent were an injury to independent people upon this continent were an injury to independent people upon this continent were an injury to independent people upon this continent were an injury to independent people upon this continent were an injury to independent people upon this continent were an injury to independent people upon this continent were an injury to independent people upon this continent were an injury to independent people upon this continent were an injury to independent people upon this continent were an injury to independent people upon this continent were an injury to independent people upon this continent were an injury to independent people upon this continent were an injury to independent people upon this continent were an injury to independent people upon this continent were an injury to independent people upon this continent were an injury to independent people upon this continent were an injury to independent people upon this continent were an injury to independent people upon this continent were an injury t lative situation of that country and of ours, with those powers of Europe from whom an arbitrator would almost necessarily be selected, and out of the influence she posnecessarily be selected, and out of the influence she possesses over their counsels, and, I may add, growing out of the nature of our institutions, and the little favor these enjoy at present upon the eastern continent, which may well have made the government hesitate to submit important interests, at this particular juncture, to such a tribute of the possition was fruitless; as was the communication when it will be selected, and out of the influence she possition and to Texas, on the subject of the present. I think, in these halls of this delicate question in a great to the public expectations. I trust the time will never again come, when it will be a question in a great to the public expectations. I trust the time will be the production of the think interests, at this particular juncture, to such a tribute of the production of the tribute of the production of th our right, and to hold on also to our remedy, rather than tion to Mexico, if this were designed to embroil us with commit both to a royal arbitrator. War is a great calamity, and ought to be avoided by all proper means; but
there are calamities greater than war, and among these is

some difference of opinion, as well in Congress as in the natural, impolitic, and unexpected.

nation, respecting the territorial extent of that right;

But this Whig lecture of Lord John Russell, upon the amnation, respecting the territorial extent of that right;
though I take this opportunity of expressing my entire and hearty concurrence in the claim as advanced by the President. But I am sure there is no great party, and I trust there are few individuals in this country, who are trust there are few individuals in this country, who are trust there are few individuals in this country, who are trust there are few individuals in this country, who are trust there are few individuals in this country, who are trust there are few individuals in this country, who are trust there are few individuals in this country, who are trust there are few individuals in this country, who are trust there are few individuals in this country, who are the fail the foreign relations of the nation require, according to his prepared, even in an extreme spirit of compromise, to accept the most liberal offer that England has yet made. Her pretensions and ours are so widely separated, that there seems no middle ground on which to meet. Our

by yielding to unjust pretensions, buys present ease at reignty? Her armies and ficets have too often been sentout concurrence.

disposition, it has not the power to arrest this human current. But it has neither—neither the power nor the disposition to do it. There are questions of public right, which may rest in absyance; which are not called into disposition, it has not the power to arrest this human curwhich may rest in abeyance; which are not called into they have since shown their satisfaction by their patriotism, the country by the best of all titles—the public mind papers of the country by the best of all titles—the public mind papers of the country by the best of all titles—the public mind papers of the country by the person of the public mind and improvement; and it was done to up confederacy. And the present the public mind the public mind and the provide one for done to the public ready to exercise it? No; they will feel themselves neglected, cast off, left to their own resources, the victims of diplomatic chicanery or of national pusillanimity, and they will seek their own security in their own powers. If this administration could crown its labor of equisition—and in what that great truth, not applicable alone to republican governments, but common to all, and which lay at the foundation of our own revolution, that protection and allegiance are reciprocal, will soon be heard upon the banks of the Columbia, and will inspire the councils of the lews taken by the British Patisament, and of the lews taken by the British Patisament, and so which lay at the foundation of the lews taken by the British Patisament, and will inspire the councils of the lews taken by the British Patisament, and of the Union, and on the provise side, reitersting they will be no anti-war man in the country, and separate interest of the edulity, and which lay at the foundation of our own revolution, that protection and allegation or our rights of honor, draws the blow, while the country, after the period for t

But what kind of order can a double-headed government preserve? How are its departments, legislative, executive, and judicial, to be administered? How are ished? Two neighbors, living within hearing of each other, are responsible to different tribunals, and governed by different codes of laws. An American court and by different codes of laws. An American court and by different codes of laws. An American court and by the number of the enemy, if enemy we have, our actual condition. He would prefer, if there was to be any actual condition. He would prefer, if there was to be any substitution, that it should come to this or the other branch of Congress from the source that had in charge the negotian. If do hope these resolutions will lie over. We have been flooded with petitions and memorials, and the combination of this enemy we have, our actual condition. He would prefer, if there was to be any substitution, that it should come to this or the other branch of Congress from the source that had in charge the negotian. If do hope these resolutions will lie over. We have been flooded with petitions and memorials, and the combination of this country ought to put forward any arrogant prescribed to define—what it properly because the new standard of those great principles of democratic liberty actual condition. He would prefer, if there was to be any substitution, that it should come to this or the other branch of Congress from the source that had in charge the negotian.

I do hope these resolutions will lie over. We have been flooded with petitions and memorials, and the combination of this executive, and judicial, the same of the enemy, if enemy we have, our countries that this country ought to put forward any arrogant presciples of the enemy, if enemy we have, our countries that this country ought to be any substitution, that it should come to this or the other branch of those great principles of democratic liberty actual condition.

I do hope these resolutions will lie over. We have the need to this or the other branch of the enemy, if enemy have, our countries the American laws. But how are English witnesses to be summoned, or English disturbers of the proceedings of the court to be removed or punished? Possessory rights are to be judged by the courts of the party charged with violating them. And wrongs are to be redressed, or satisfied, or satisfied to satisfied the understance of the courts of the courts of the courts of the satisfied to apprehend—I say for myself—I trust I may with safety say for every gentleman with whom I stand politically associated with whom I stand politically associated that ten, twenty, fifty, one hondered militing, the satisfied of 49 deg. to the Columbia, near its mouth, say for every gentleman with whom I stand politically associated. He desires the whole resources of the courts of the satisfied. He desired that ten, twenty, fifty, one hondered militings, the satisfied. He desired that ten, twenty, fifty, one hondered militings, the satisfied. He desired the with these resolutions would be claimed, or occupied, or taken by the courts of the satisfied. He desired the whole resolutions would be claimed, or occupied, or taken by the courts of the satisfact. Hence of the courts of the courts of the satisfact. Hence of the courts of the

own part, I see no symptoms or relaxation in the claim she has put forth. And the declarations in Parliament of the lenders of the two great parties that divide her government and her people-Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Rossell-show a union of opinion, and fereshow a union of action, should action be necessary, rarely to be

mity in public sentiment. opinion in England, as this is indicated in the declarations one, and ought to be a warning one, I shall take the lib-

Here Mr. C. read extracts from the paper containing the remarks of Lord John Russell on what he considered the spirit of agrandizement displayed by the governple. The President has told us that the negotiations re- ment and people of the United States, in their course

otherwise seek the arbitrament of war. It preserves the confined to ordinary political discussions and to the jourhonor of both parties, and ought to preserve the just in- nals of the day, but they come from the highest men, in terest of both. It substitutes reason for force, and is there- the highest places. And here is an eminent English these equal circumstances do not exist in our present dis- as he terms it-as though the voluntary union of two important branches of supply are inadequate. Our pavy, ational dishonor.

I did not rise, sir, as will be seen, to discuss in whole

or its interposition in our analis with rexas, might, with the provided the very centre of this great continent.

Our militia requires a new and an efficient organization that the provided that the provid or in part the question of our right to Oregon. That ed upon the course of the one power as natural, judging It is a reproach to us that we have suffered this important dom itself will shake and tremble. Thrones may fall and ubject will come up in its own time. There may be from past events, while the course of the other was un-

States! Why, sir, the world has never seen, since the fall of the Roman empire, such a colossal power as England has built up. She has girded the earth with her fortifications, and covered the ocean with her fleets. A comparatively narrow island, off the western coast of Europe, she numbers time and care for their collection and preparation; and we most moderate claim, and her most liberal offer, leaves the parties assunder by seven degrees of latitude, and by a large portion of the territory in question. What, then, is our condition? Can we recede? Can we stand still? Or must we advance?

At to receding, it is neither to be discussed nor thought off. I refer to it, but to denounce it—a denunciation which will find a response in every American boson. Nothing is ever gained by national pusillanimity. And nothing is ever gained by national pusillanimity. And the sountry which seles to apprehence to apprehence of their collection and preparation; and we must remember that we have to do with a people whose sixth part of the human race; and has reduced to her subjects 153,000,000 square miles inhabited by them, being one-eighth part of the habitible globe. And in the long series of her acquisitions from the reduction of Ireland downwards, with the exception of her union with Scotland, and some off. I refer to it, but to denounce it—a denunciation which will find a response in every American boson. Nothing is ever gained by national pusillanimity. And the special pusillanimity approach to a people, whose gight to military and naval establishments, and care for their collection and preparation; and we must remember that we have to do with a people whose sixth part of the human race; and has reduced to her subjection 3,800,000 square miles inhabited by them, being one-eighth part of the habitible globe. And in the long series of her applies are upon a scale equal to any probable demand upon them; whose supplies are upon a scale equal to any probable demand upon them; whose supplies are upon a scale equal to any probable demand upon them; whose supplies are upon a scale equal to any probable demand upon them; whose supplies are upon a scale equal to any probable demand upon them; whose supplies are upon a scale equal to any probable demand up

Lord John Russell said: "The President of the U. States has made, as I have already read to the House, a peremptory claim to the whole of this territory. He has claimed the whole possession of it for the United States, and has, in an united with moderation, with a proper respect and deference on the possible, I would ask, that we have arrived at that possible, I would ask, that we have arrived at that certainly fucid and intelligible enough—as to the probability of a war in case, after the year's notice, Great British of the united States, with a proper respect and deference on the possible, I would ask, that we have arrived at that possible, I would ask, that we have arrived at that possible, I would ask, that we have arrived at that possible, I would ask, that we have arrived at that possible, I would ask, that we have arrived at that possible, I would ask, that we have arrived at that possible, I would ask, that we have arrived at that possible, I would ask, that we have arrived at that possible, I would ask, that we have arrived at that possible, I would ask, that we have arrived at that possible, I would ask, that we have arrived at that possible, I would ask, that we have arrived at that possible, I would ask, that we have arrived at that possible, I would ask, that we have arrived at that possible, I would ask, that we have arrived at that possible of the United States, with a proper respect and deference on the possible, I would ask, that we have arrived at that possible of the United States, with a proper respect and deference on the possible of t mentans.

Lord John Russell said: "The President of the U. States mountains.

Lord John Russell said: "The President of the U. States and mountains.

Lord John Russell said: "The President of the U. States and mountains are continued by the present state of things should continue, nor, I must confess, do I see how it is greatly read to the whole of this territory. He has see laimed the possible that the present state of things should continue, nor, I must confess, do I see how it is possible that a community, inhabiting the same region, nossible that a community inhabiting the same region, and children, to eccupy that territory and possessing the same right to every part of it, can be possible that a community, inhabiting the same region, and continued this question of Urogen and the continued and possessing the same right to every part of it, can be possible that a community in the present at the same region, and continued by the distinct is becoming, on account of the fosts on the Custom and possessing the same right to every part of it, can be present anomalous provision was made, the country is the present anomalous provision was made, the country is the present anomalous provision was made, the country which the president of the United States, it could hardly be dignified with the name of settlers; and it is known to every Senator that the name of settlers; and it is known to every Senator that the name of settlers; and it is known to every Senator that the country which the president of the United States, the condition of the continue provision was made, the country which the first was a continued by the president of the United States, the condition of the continue provision of Urogen and the states of the president of the United States, the condition of the continue provision of Urogen and the president of the United States, the condition of the continue provision of Urogen and the country of the president of the United States, the should be averted from the U. States, the president of the United States, dangerous to the peace of the two countries. For my own dant, and our preparations complete, it would be wholly part, I will say in all moderation, that I am not prepared to unnecessary to expose to the enemy, if enemy we have, our ment, and of those great principles of democratic liberty tive itself

steps, nor check them, we must go onward. This is and land has placed herself in the path that is before us; and guire, what we ought to do? I take it for granted we if she retain her position, we must meet her. If the last shall give the notice recommended by the President; for proposition she has submitted is her ultimatum, it is of that illustrious individual. This, I am free to active the proposition and his rifle, great Britain, but with the whole European world in arms. That is a subject, however, into this civil administration. That is a subject, however, into this civil administration. That is a subject, however, into this civil administration of the load and whose only property is his ammutation and his rifle, Great Britain, but with the whole European world in arms. Which it is not my design to enter. I refer to that period in the history of the government, only for the purpose of adduction of the future which his fathers in this republic; and, what is more, he bears by Congress, from that moment an anti-war man would in a mount of the country. I only spoke for myself and my conpersists, as she will do in her occupation of the country, in twelve months, without an abandonment of a large the struggle must commence. It is not the notice which is a belligerent measure—for that is a treaty-right—but it is the subsequent and immediate course the parties will war with England. And it will be no common war, Mr. that was su; posed to be a unit. Then, Sir, under the parennavy, and to its preservation and augmentation; and genprobably pursue that most lead to war. I hope—or I President; it will be a war not merely of interest, but of the case; and not only that, but there was a diversity of opinion, a conflict of sentiment, even in the very brad of the political household itself. With the amiable disposition, probably, of following that precept willten in the good book, But will she do so? It is safest to believe she will not, parties the wider, the strongle the longer and the bitterer. "that the right hand should not know what the left hand ther consideration be postponed till to-morrow. and this dictate of prudence is fortified by every page of It will do no good to shut our eyes to the prospect before doeth," the Executive would, with one hand, accept the

her history. When did she voluntarily surrender a territory she had once acquired, or abandon a pretension she
had once advanced? If a few such cases could be found
in the record of her progress and acquisitions, they would
he but exceptions, which would render the general prinhe but exceptions, which would render the general prinbe but exceptions, which would render the general prin- and to Europe the speciacle of an undivided people, anxious for peace, but ready for war. In the language of Mr. such a character, Differing as I do from him, yet believing Madison, "let us put the United States into an armor, in his integrity, I am willing to leave the matter in his hands. and an attitude demanded by the crisis, and corresponding He knows the state of the question. If war is to come, let with the national spirit and expectation."

disaster, those of us who went through the struggla can necessary to meet the occasion. In that case, he will meet found in the political questions that agitate her councils, disaster, those of us who went through the struggla can necessary to meet the occasion. In that case, he will and are the index, if not the assurance, of an equal unanwell remember; and those who have come upon the stage with the unshrinking support of all sides of the house. mity in public sentiment.

In the London Morning Chronicle of April 5th, is the the times. And perhaps to a certain extent this must be marks, called upon to reply, as I have been, unexpectedly, proceedings in Parliament of the preceding day, on the so, and always will be so. We are all opposed to great without a moment's previous reflection. Yet, thus called up receipt of the President's manugural address. I hold the military establishments in time of peace. They are as dangerous as they are expensive. And they will therefore pression to the views entertained by my constituents and my-self on this most important subject. I do not profess to know the opinions of my associates; nor do I know them. But let

promptitude commensurate with the danger. Mr. C. then continued: Here, sir, we find the leader merely, but by deeds. The best support we can give him erless beneath our feet. What need, sir, let me ask, to tell The claims of the respective nations are utterly irreconof the great whig party, in his place in Parliament, in is to respond to his declarations by our actions. It is my millions of people? I can outbrag the honorable senator— The claims of the respective nations are utterly irreconcitable; and a compromise, by a voluntary sacrifice of a effect denouncing the course of the United States in the firm conviction, and I do not heritate thus publicly to ask pardon for using such a word—but this I say, that never portion of their pretensions by one party, or by both, or a annexation of Texas, because it tends towards territorial avow it, that the best if not the only hope that we have of can that power be permitted to stain this republic with dismission of the whole matter in controversy to some aggrandizement; and the eternal cant about British mod- avoiding a war with England is by exhibiting a public and honor. Whatever her greatness, we are able to meet her; foreign power, seems the only alternatives by which eration and philanthropy, and American injustice and united determination to prosecute it, should it come, with but I hope the collision may be avoided. If it come, it will ambition, is heard, and read, and believed in every corner all the energies that God has given us, and by an instant be a deep reproach upon the civilization of the present day. Our government has already declined to submit our of the British dominions. I must confess, sir, I am hear-Our government has already declined to submit our of the British dominions. I must confess, sir, I am hearinghts to foreign arbitration. That is a process which, tily tired of it. Were the subject and its consequences such offensive and defensive measures as may be required, cause of the war. I know well that this world is ever agiunder equal circumstances, may well be adopted by in- not so important, these declarations would excite ridicule, and as prompt an adoption of them as a just regard to circumstances, may well be adopted by inboth Atlantic and inland, is long and exposed.

er harvest of glory upon the ocean. It is the materiel for apprehend that at the bottom of it rests these great princi-

I will repeat here, that it is better to fight for the first inch of national territory than for the last. It is better to defend the door sill, than the hearth stone—the porch than the altar. National character is a richer treasure than gold or silver, and exercises a moral influence, in the hour of danger, which, if not power itself, is its surther hour of danger, which, if not power itself, is its surther to fight for the first interests, and by a wise forecast, which, which it is better to fight for the first interests, and by a wise forecast, which, which it is better to fight for the first interests, and by a wise forecast, which, which it is better to fight for the first interest, and by a wise forecast, which, which it is better to fight for the first interest, and by a wise forecast, which, which it is better to fight for the first interest, and by a wise forecast, which, which it steadily surveys the danger, makes adequate provisions to meet it. By thus acting, we shall show to meet it. By thus acting, we shall show of civilization, of improvement, and of knowledge. But we constituents that their interests are safe in our constituents that their interests are safe in our hands; we shall speak neither in a deprecating tone, nor that point at which war should never cease till one or the

President; in this, as in all the other elements of nation- controversy with that country, to submit to unjust demands, Mr. Mangum. I regret exceedingly that the honorable gift; but in case of such a war, every vestige of British Senator from Michigan has brought forward these resolual power and greatness, our duty and our destiny are on-wards. We might as well attempt to stay the waves of

And if England is moderate, we are ambitious!

Why, the Pacific, as to stay the tide of emigration, which is setting towards its shores. If this government had the setting towards its shores. If this government had the setting towards its shores. If this government had the been a nation. And all three have been a nation of the discussion is designed to procable Senator says that he has the utmost configuration.

Mr. Cass interrupted him with the remark : Coinci-

The National Defence.

In the Senate of the United States, on Monday, Design 15.

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The National Defence.

If the partition of authority.

Under these imposing circumstances, we may well insides, if the with the ourse of his Administration; however erroneous, if the land where they care gratification at hearing one, and the imost prominent, administration.

The National Defence.

If, then, Mr. President, we can either retrace our state of the united states, on Monday, Design 15.

The National Defence.

If, then, Mr. President, we can either retrace our state of the input to first drew the breath of freedom; Third it is may peninon, may have been certain portions of that civil first drew the breath of freedom; Third it is may be intended by the population of the most distant part of the most isolated pioneer will ever be found they to defract, either there or elsewhere, from the stering qualities of that illustrious individual. This, I am free to acknowledge, although I discret profountly from the merit of the most isolated pioneer will ever be found they covered in skings of the most isolated pioneer will ever be found they covered in the total covered in the course of his Administration; however erroneous, d her history. When did she voluntarily surrender a ter- us. Danger can neither be averted nor avoided by indif- proposition, whilst with the other, it was condemned and him not " blurt " it in the eyes of the people of this country, One war has already found us unprepared. And what or of the world. Let him adopt that course which was per One war has already found us unprepared. And what that condition of thir gs cost in blood and treasure, and upon these chambers for their approbation, and the assistance

> our preparations, and press them with an energy and a us trust this regotiation to the Executive. Let us stand tearomptitude commensurate with the danger.
>
> The President has discharged his duty ably, patrioticalExecutive, so that when our blow falls on the enemy, it will ly, fearlessly. Let us now discharge ours-not by words strike his very sensorium, and place him prostrate and powus that Great Britain is the mistress of one hundred and fifty comstances may demand. Our country is extensive. In great adverse principles of government, that shakes the conmany portions of it the population is sparse. The frontier, thent of Europe-the whole of Christendom-the great republican principle, on the one hand, by which all the power rule, whether absolute or qualified. I trust there is no man in America, whose blood flows more rapidly in favor of Re-

the country which seeks to purchase temporary security has voluntarily sought peace or protection under her sove- the resolutions before the Senate, and in which I ask their prepared state that the Senator seems to apprehend? Possessed of the power described, Great Britain has the ability the expense of permanent honor and safety. It sows the wind to reap the whirlwind. I have said elsewhere what I will repeat here, that it is better to fight for the first.

Sessed of the power described, Great Britain was the ability to strike a blow, which will be felt throughout our whole seaboard, as their industry to be secured. I have no pleasure in ling upon this course of ambition. I have no pleasure in ling upon this course of ambition. I have no pleasure in ling upon this course of ambition. I have no pleasure in ling upon this course of fire. Suppose she did, and suppose that the hour of danger, which, if not power itself, is its surest ally. Thus far, ours is untarnished, and let us all
join, however separated by party or by space, so to preserve it.

cannot shut our eyes to the fact that this country and its institutions enjoy little favor in England. That there is a
systematic attack upon our character, and upon what we
are, and have been, and upon our future, so far as it is given
to foresee and fear it. I confess, all this has produced a lastserve it.

cannot shut our eyes to the fact that this country and its institutions enjoy little favor in England. That there is a
systematic attack upon our character, and upon what we
shall speak neither in a deprecating tone, nor
in a tone of defiance, but of firmness, to England; and
other party was exterminated. And after all, who can fear
the point at which war hould never cease till one or the
other party was exterminated. And after all, who can fear
it is given to the nations of Europe a proof that repubto foresee and fear it. I confess, all this has produced a lastwe could eventually sweep her forever from the continent.
I do not want her possessions; I would not have them as a If we cannot recede, can we stand still? No, Mr. ing impression upon me; and I feel little disposed, in any mined to maintain them, as monarchical governments. I do not want her possessions; I would not have them as a

gentleman speak with a view of smoothing the feelings of system the consul was armed with the entire monetary the other side would be willing to confide the negotiation Great Britain? and inspiring the administration of our and material forces of the republic to enable him to meet to the Executive of the United States. He came here government with the hope of bringing this negotiation to the emergency. In fact he was created a director, but a successful is-ue? When he reaches forth one hand for a limited time; and, in truth, it was not without some the negotiation should be intrusted to the President. They with Oregon, and in the other holds California, does he feelings of alarm that I heard this act first read in the daily exercise; and need be asserted only when required.

But such is not the right by which we hold Oregon. We is the Union more prized, nor would it anywhere be more But such is not the right by which we hold Oregon. We must maintain it, or abandon it. A vigorous and enterprising people are last increasing there, who will possess the country by the best of all titles—that of occupation the country by the best of all titles—that of occupation the country by the best of all titles—that of occupation the country by the best of all titles—that of occupation the country by the best of all titles—that of occupation the country by the best of all titles—that of occupation the country by the best of all titles—that of occupation the country by the best of all titles—that of occupation the country by the best of all titles—that of occupation the country by the best of all titles—that of occupation the country by the best of all titles—that of occupation the country by the best of all titles—that of occupation the country by the best of all titles—that of occupation the country by the best of all titles—that of occupation the country by the best of all titles—that of occupation the country by the best of all titles—that of occupation the country by the best of all titles—that of occupation the country by the best of all titles—that of occupation the country by the best of all titles—that of occupation the country by the best of all titles—that of occupation the country by the best of all titles—that of occupation to the same that he [Mr. Cass] has the Union more prized, nor would it anywhere be more to the same that he [Mr. Cass] has the Union more prized, nor would it anywhere be more to the same that he [Mr. Cass] has the Union more prized, nor would it anywhere be more to the same that he [Mr. Cass] has the Union more prized, nor would it anywhere be more to the same that he [Mr. Cass] has the Union more prized to a most singular manner of giving expression to it. It all the Executive; but it is trikes me that he [Mr. Cass] has the Union more prized to a most singular manner of giving expression to it. It all the Executive; but it is trikes me that he [Mr. Cass] has the Executive;

country. The American reverses the telescope, and looks Mn. Attra. I only hope that the expression may be uniforward to that future era, when his beloved country will vertal in its application; and that in case a declaration of be the most powerful on the face of the globe, and when war should be made, the aspirations of the Senator may be free institutions will be universally established;

I hope, Mr. President, the honorable senator will consent to let the resolutions lie over. I move that their fur. to believe that the experience of after years, perhaps the

The question was then put, and negatived.

Now that these resolutions are introduced-now that they specific recommendations will come from the committee. have been brought forward for the action of the Senate and the nation, by being upon the jurnal of the body, their reclaration upon the part of the Senate, that they will not present case was sufficiently Important to supercede: even prepare for any emergency that may arise out of our foreign relations. Then, let me ask, what would be the position of the United States? Great Pritain is a power whose policy as well as whose general history is known throughout the entire civilized world, and needs not to be defined.

a:my, and the navy. This has been regarded on the other the dominant party was so impressed with the inevitable

future, of a war with Great Britain, or any other country? Senate, there was a premature discussion. Whatever suppose we enjoyed the most uninterrupted peace for the consequences might eventually ensue, whether war or present, and the most substantial guaranty of peace for the not, this very discussion, even in this stage, would be futire: Would there be any impropriety in instituting an inquiry into the naval material in our d ck-yards and naval Hundreds of thousands of dollars would be lost in constores? Would there be any impropriety in inquiring it to sequence. He said, millions of people, too, would be the efficiency or inefficiency of the organization of the mili- patiend to their hearts, and filled with anxiety and hortia of the country? Would there be any impropriety in in- ror. And all this to result, that overholling patriotism quiring into the condition of the army of the United States? may be exhibited, in which humbler senators might not None, I presume. Why then is it deemed so exceedingly partake with senators on that floor. If the resolutions unwise to institute such inquities now ? Is it meant to be were pressed, he should vote for them; although he beinsinuated that we are afraid to prepare for our own defence, lieved if we were to have war, it would be with the because we happen to be engaged it controversy with a pow-er who boosts of stretching its gigantic arms over the whole his constructed lived; for the most part, on the Atlantic habitable globe? Are we not to be permitted even to ask senbord of the United States. What would be their conbayonets in this controversy? Are we ready to receive fifty sail of battle-ships forwarded by England to our ports? We cannot ask these questions, it seems! Why? Because it is a movement actually looking to the possibility of a conflict. Even last year. Suppose there were one hundred and

that treaty was pending, at the very stand I now occupy, I the farm houses, before a call could be made on the milisaid that it contained more seeds of discord than the discord tary to defend them. This would be the condition of his it professed to silence. Pending the negotiation, and the constituents in the event of war. There were no parts controversy with regard to the northeast boundary between of the United States, or of the whole United globe, that controversy with regard to the northeast boundary between the United States and Great Britain, what did the two houses of Congress do in reference to the important question of the national defences? They did not stop inquiring—sending resolutions of inquiry to their several committees, as to the efficiency of the defensive means of the government; but they embodied the national will and the national strength in the form of a solemn law, with, I believe the unanimous vote of the Senate of the United States. And what was that law? Let me read its title: "An act giving to the Pressdent of the United States additional powers for the defence of the United States, in tertain cases, against invasion, and for other purposes." That act bears date 8d March, 1839: One of its provisions, the first one, declares "the President and again destroy them.

Mr. CASS. The senator uses the term subordinates. May I ask to whom he refers? Mr. MANGUM. I mean the heads of departments,

have communication. Mr. ALLEN. I understand him, sir, precisuly as he has

of the party charged with violating them. And wrongs are to be referesed, or antified, or punished by the course of the party charged property of the party charged with violating them. And wrong are to be referesed, or antified, or punished by the course of the party charged property of the party charged

fulfilled to the utmost extent, unlike the case presented after the last declaration of war. And, indeed, I am encouraged improved condition of the patriotism of the country-because the people hera been enjoying the benign influences which time and justice never fail to impress upon all [A message in writing was here announced from the human affairs. I say, I hope, that such a state of things may President ]

Nr. ALLEN then rose, and spoke as follows: Mr. Presi- against Great Britain, that no such melancholy speciacle dent, I hope the resolutions will pass-pass without the ob- could now be presented of any division of public sentiment. struction of a solitary vote. They are resolutions which address grave subjects of inquiry to the attention of those committees which, by the standing rules of the body, the Senate as to the mode of preparation, and the kind of preparation; institute with a view of taking enginizance of these subjects, and that it may be re-erved for that time when distinct and

jection by the Senate would do more to paralyze the ener- introduction of the resolutions and the debate had been to gies of this country, than any one set that is within the pow- afford an opportunity of making a splutter about patriotism. er of the Senate to perform. These resolutions are predicated upon the idea that the state of our home defences in the MR. ARCHER. I certainly intend no disrespect to you, nor

present aspect of our foreign affairs, is such as to require to any body. Mr. A. then went on at some length to argue that the attention of Congre s should be turned to the na- against the introduction or the passage of the resolutions, on tional defences. The rejection of these resolutions will not the grounds that it was a more dignified course to follow the change those foreign relations; but will be virtually a de- ordinary procedure—a procedure which the exigency of the

Great Britain is a power, who conducts her negotiations on many thousands of the people of the United States?

With a fleet upon the coast of the power with whom she negotiates; ever ready to settle questions which cannot be settled by words, by resorting in practice to the ancient Gallie maxim of casing a sabre into the scale. The United States, as has been very wisely observed by the able and and Ohio? [Messrs. Cass and Allen.] Could any man greatly experienced Senator from Michigan, is, by the very calculate the evil which would be conveyed to hundreds circum-tances arising out of our institutions, always upper and thousands of bosoms by the mere intimation that we pared for the terrible emergency of war. We have no stand- were to have war? He told his constituents that, beng army, in the European sense of the term. We have, tween isolated nations, for a small strip of territory, alhowever, a standing minitia - a nation with a military organ- most valueless, and barren, beyond the reach of human The wise object of these resolutions is to institute an inquiry into the existing organization of the martial force of be guilty of criminality and venulity. What would they the tounity in its three great divisions—of the militia, the say when they shall have read this debate? Why, that side as almost equivalent to a dectaration of war. Why, sir, if these resolutions had been offered, in any state of this negotiation, they would have been perfectly innocent, and constituted not the slightest ground of offence on the part of Great Britain.

Suppose we were in no danger, either in the present or the between the two nations.

We had another difficulty with Great Britain which has been suspended, not settled, by the treaty of 1842 While of these steamers. Not only the cities would suffer, but That act bears date 8d March, 1839, the desolating torch.) for fear the enemy would return

of the United States is hereby autobrized to resist any at- If the honor of his country required it, though Oregon tempt on the part of Great Britain to enforce by arms her was three thousand miles distant, he would not oppose claims to exclusive jurisdiction over that part of the State of the course suggested. But that country was inhabited— Maine which is now in dispute, between the United States and G eat Britain; and for that purpose he is authorized to employ the naval and unitary forces of the United States, and such portions of the unitary forces of the United States, and such portions of the militar as he may deem advisable to call into service." Another section of the act authorizes the call by the President of 50,000 volunteers; and another section places ten millions of dollars at the discretion of the President of the United States, Then, another section com pletes the workand places the entire military resources of the country in the hands of the President. That was what was done on the 3d day of March, 1839, in reference to this gift; but in case of such a war, every vestige of Biltish territorial possession on the soil of this continent would be forever effaced.

Again, in reference to California: does the honorable ring upon one of the consuls similar powers. Under that

Mr. Berrich followed on the opposite side, and was suc-Clayton, Breese, and Woodbridge also took part in the debate, which was finally closed about half-past three o'clocks with whom the heads of committees must necessarily when the resolutions were put, and unanimously adopted—forty-six Schators (the full number present) voting in the